
DASA in Brief: 2005 - 2007 Biennium

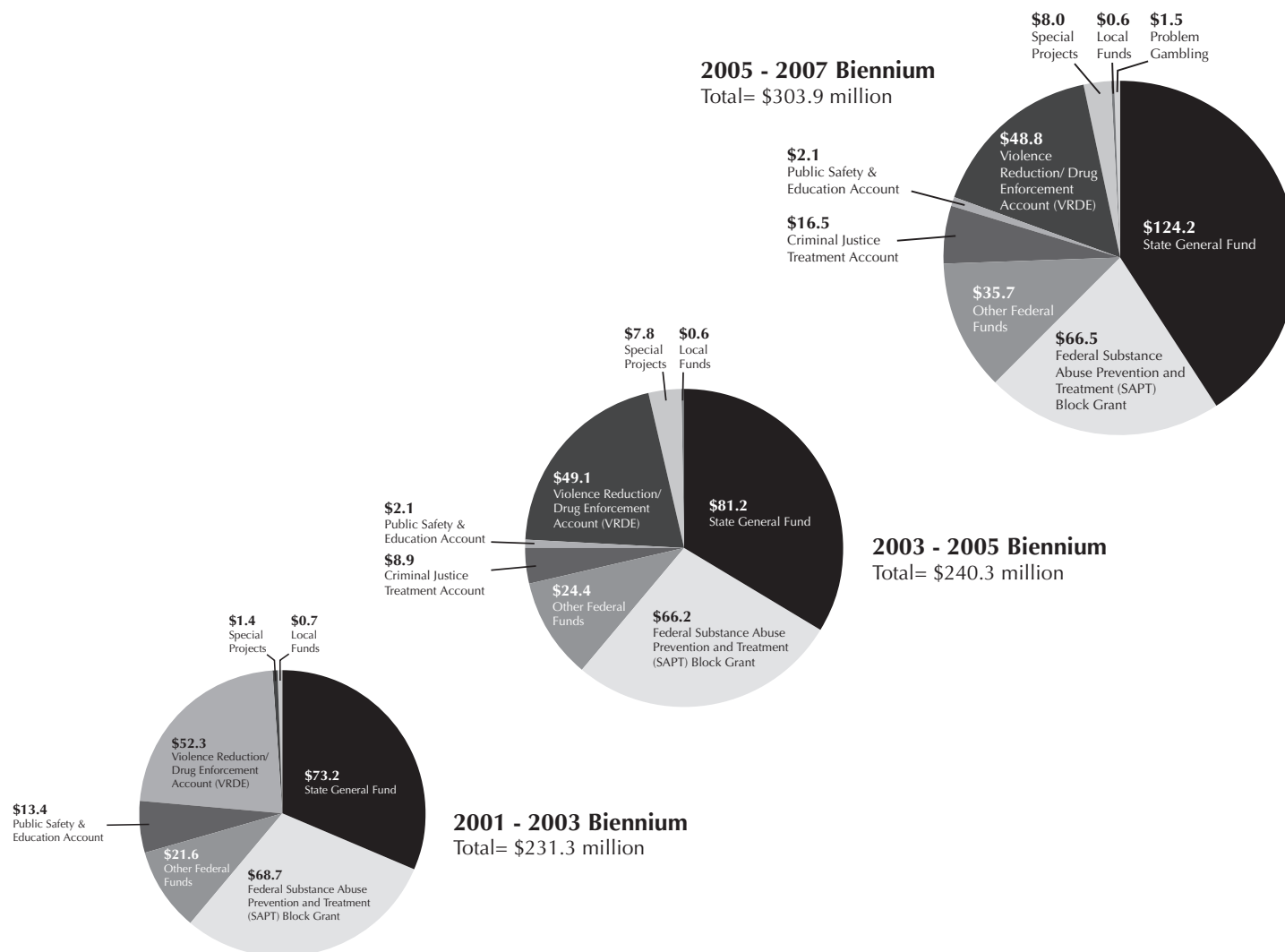


DASA in Brief



The Division of Alcohol and Substance Abuse's 2005-2007 Budget

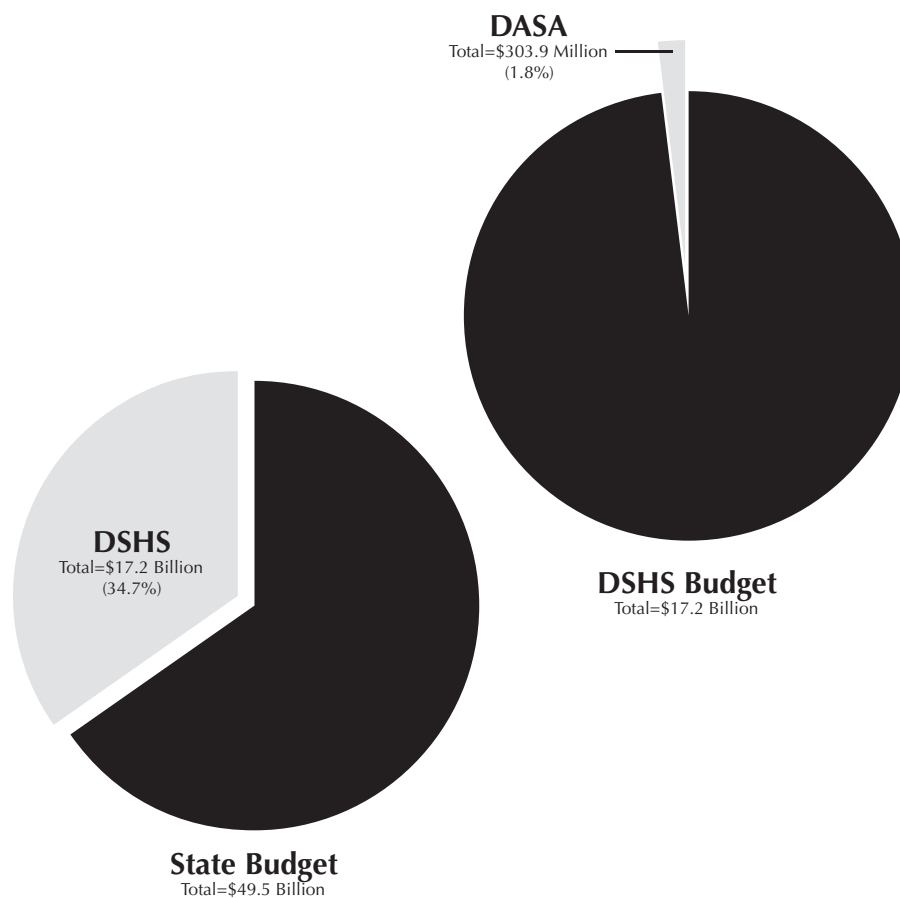
DASA's projected 2005-2007 Biennium Budget of \$303.9 million represents a 26.5% increase over 2003-2005.



The Division of Alcohol and Substance Abuse's 2005-2007 Biennium Budget is a Small Fraction of that of the Department of Social and Health Services.

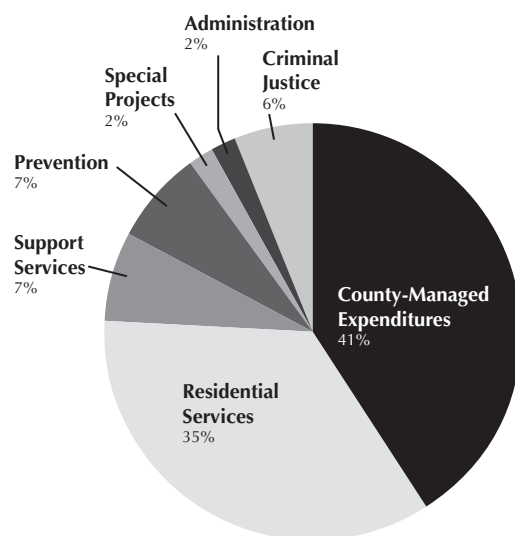


DASA's projected 2005-2007 Biennium Budget of \$303.9 million represents a 1.8% of that of the Department of Social and Health Services.



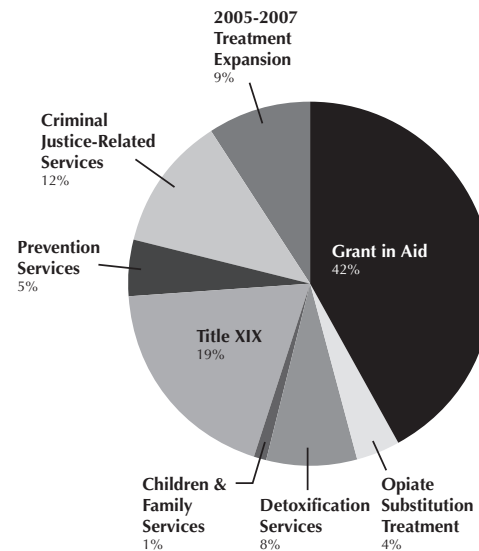


Only 2% of the Division of Alcohol and Substance Abuse's 2005-2007 Biennium Budget Will Be Spent on Administration.



Total DASA 2005-2007 Biennium Budget	\$303.9 million	
County-Managed Services	\$123.9 million	41%
Residential Services	\$106.4 million	35%
Support Services	\$20.6 million	7%
Prevention Services	\$20.6 million	7%
Criminal Justice-Related Services	\$18.7 million	6%
Special Projects	\$7.8 million	2%
Administration	\$5.9 million	2%

Half of the Division of Alcohol and Substance Abuse's 2005-2007 Biennium Budget is for County-Managed Services.



Total County-Managed Substance Abuse Services 2005-2007 Biennium Budget	\$150.8 million	
Grant in Aid	\$63.6 million	42%
Opiate Substitution Treatment	\$5.3 million	4%
Detoxification Services	\$11.3 million	8%
Children & Family Services	\$1.0 million	1%
Title XIX	\$28.7million	19%
Prevention Services	\$8.2 million	5%
Criminal Justice-Related Services	\$18.7 million	12%
2005-2007 Treatment Expansion	\$14.0 million	9%

DASA passes half of its biennial budget through to counties to provide alcohol- and drug-related prevention, intervention, and treatment services. The largest portion of these funds – Grant in Aid – can be used flexibly to meet areas of greatest need in each county.



Results of the 2005 Legislative Session

The 2005 Legislative Session represented a banner year for the Division of Alcohol and Substance Abuse (DASA). Both the Legislature and Governor expressed their confidence that the provision of quality substance abuse prevention, intervention, and treatment services results in improved public health and safety, reduced medical and psychiatric costs, less crime and lower criminal justice costs, and, among youth, better school performance and less delinquency. Significant legislation was enacted and budget expansion packages adopted with goals of closing the treatment gap, dealing more effectively with individuals in crisis, restricting access to drugs that are precursors in the manufacture of methamphetamine, and supporting the long-term success of families with children.

ESHB 1031 grants authority and funding to the Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS) to manage a Problem and Pathological Gambling Program. The program covers the prevention as well as treatment of problem and pathological gambling; the training of professionals in identifying and treating problem gambling; and the treatment of family members of problem and pathological gamblers.

HB 1872 provides that a person who is restricted to the use of a vehicle with an ignition interlock device is guilty of a gross misdemeanor if attempting to circumvent the device by tampering with it.

E2SHB 2015 revises the Drug Offender Sentencing Alternative (DOSA). While the existing DOSA sentence stays intact (an offender is sentenced to one-half the midpoint of the standard range, receives substance abuse treatment while in prison and then serves a term of community custody equal to the other half of the midpoint of the standard range, or longer based on provisions of the Offender Accountability Act), a community-based alternative is established. This alternative allows an offender to be sentenced to three to six months of residential chemical dependency treatment in lieu

of incarceration, as well as receiving a term of community custody and affirmative conditions.

ESHB 2266 restricts access to precursor drugs used in the manufacture of methamphetamine. The State Board of Pharmacy is required to implement a statewide pilot project to require collection of data related to retail transactions involving ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, or phenylpropanolamine. Sheriffs are to maintain a record of such products found at methamphetamine laboratory sites.

E2SSB 5213 supports the long-term success of families of children by removing barriers to Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and the WorkFirst programs. In particular, those convicted of drug-related felonies who have completed their sentence are now eligible for TANF benefits upon re-entry into the community.

SSB 5644 amends current statutes so that the stay on driver's license suspensions pending entry of a deferred prosecution is extended to not longer than 150 days after charges are filed, or two years after the date of arrest, whichever is shorter.

E2SSB 5763 – “The Omnibus Treatment of Mental and Substance Abuse Disorders Act of 2005”. Among its many provisions, funding is provided to provide chemical dependency treatment to 40% of Medicaid-eligible adults in SFY 2006, and 60% in SFY 2007, as well as youth under 200% of the Federal Poverty Level. Pilot programs are created to provide intensive case management to individuals in crisis in two counties, and to set up two integrated crisis response pilots, to include secure detoxification facilities. Funds are also allocated for the expansion of the Safe Moms, Safe Babies program, and for the implementation of integrated mental health and chemical dependency screening and assessment protocols for use with all mental health/chemical dependency patients.



SB 5974 directs DSHS to adopt rules to require all opiate substitution treatment programs to educate pregnant women in their programs about the benefits and risk of methadone treatment to their fetus before they are provided with these medications.

Budget

The 2005-2007 Biennium Budget includes \$67,855,000 in new funds for DASA. Included in that increase is:

- \$1,500,000 for the prevention and treatment of problem and pathological gambling
- \$8,433,000 for target vendor rate increases for residential providers
- \$32,952,000 to greatly expand treatment access for Medicaid-eligible adults in both residential and outpatient settings
- \$6,726,000 to expand treatment access for low-income youth in residential and outpatient settings

- \$6,194,000 for two integrated crisis response pilot programs – one rural, one urban – to include secure detoxification facilities
- \$488,000 for two intensive case management pilot programs
- \$3,200,000 to expand the Safe Moms, Safe Babies program
- \$460,000 to develop integrated mental health/substance abuse screening and assessment tools, and to train providers in their use

DASA looks forward to an exciting Biennium in working with its partners in implementing the new legislation and making use of expanded budget capacity in working for the health and safety of the people of Washington.

